REMARKS

Reconsideration of the application is requested.

Claims 3, 5, and 6 are now in the application. Claim 5 has been amended. Claim 4 has been canceled. Claim 6 is an amended version of claim 1.

Support for the additions in claim 6 is found in the original claim 4. Further support is found in the original specification, page 4, lines 2-9 and 15; page 5, lines 10-12 and 15-17; and page 6, lines 11-15 and 28-32 (referring to the literal translation of the PCT specification).

In light of the Examiner's *Remark* in the middle of page 2 of the Office action, the resampling device is now recited as "a single resampling device."

We now turn to the art rejection, in which claim 4 (subject matter now appears in claim 6) has been rejected as being obvious over Lew et al. (WO 92/17951, hereinafter "Lew") in view of Borazjani et al. (US 5,825,829, hereinafter "Borazjani") and further in view of Acampora (US 4,700,226) and further in view of Ley et al. (US 6,594,613, hereinafter "Ley") under 35 U.S.C. § 103. We respectfully traverse.

The claims of the instant application are patentable over the combined teachings of the prior art. To begin with, Lew pertains to audio signal processing. Multiple digital signals are synchronized. First, the audio input is sampled, several samples are dropped, the signal (without the "dropped" samples) is transmitted, and the missing

positions are reconstituted at the receiver to generate an interpolated sample (i.e., "recreate" the original sample).

Acampora relates to a system for the transmission of TV signals, where the TV signals are first compressed with a predictor process in a transmitter (610) in order to reduce the bandwidth. The compressed TV signals are transmitted over a channel (30) and decompressed in a receiver (638) by means of a reversed predictor process.

To reduce the data rate, a decimator (214) is introduced in the transmitter (610). The decimator first reduces the data rate of the TV signals in that individual parts (for example, pixels, lines, frames) of the data stream are deleted (cf. col. 5, lines 47 to 54 of Acampora).

In the receiver (638) an interpolator (264) is introduced in order to once again reconstruct by interpolation the parts of the data stream deleted by the decimator (214). To that extent the Interpolator (264) operates inversely to the decimator (214) because it inserts new data in place of that deleted.

Claim 6 is distinguished therefrom by the fact that the data are first processed with a signal encoder In the form of a differentiator – that is, the signal content is first subjected to differentiation. After resampling, an integrator is introduced as an interpolator – that is, the signal is subjected to integration. The use of a differentiator and an integrator is not known from Acampora. The advantage of the use of a differentiator and an integrator vis-à-vis the system of Acampora consists in the fact

that no parts are deleted from the data stream, as occurs with the decimator (214) according to Acampora.

In contrast with the prior art, the differentiator and the integrator according to the new claim 6 yield a transmission function with the value 1. No signal corruptions occur. In the process according to Acampora it is in fact described that the interpolator (264) has a mode of operation inverse to that of the decimator (214). This merely relates to the fact that with the interpolator the higher data rate present before the decimator is reproduced (cf., for example, column 14, lines 1 to 7). This means that if, for example, the decimator is set to reduce the data rate at the ratio 4 : 3 (4 input values are converted to 3 output values), the interpolator is accordingly set inversely to once again increase the data at the ratio 3 : 4 (3 input values are converted to 4 output values). However, since the interpolator must estimate the data deleted by the decimator on the basis of the data still present, signal corruption must necessarily occur here.

Such signal corruption is ruled out in claim 6, where a differentiator and an integrator are chosen which together yield a transmission function with the value 1.

The addition of the secondary reference Ley in the context of the original claim 4 (subject matter now incorporated into claim 6) has been carefully reviewed. The examiner argues that a process is disclosed in Ley in which a secondary variable of a measuring transducer of a power supply system is used as an analogous input signal. We respectfully disagree. Ley – see, for example, col. 2, lines 10 – 17 – relates to sensors in a chemical system for the measurement of process variables

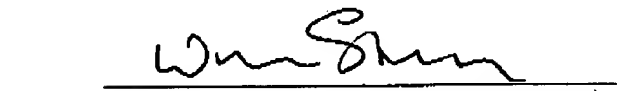
that are associated with fluids. However, no suggestion flows from Ley of using measurement converters in power supply networks. We conclude, in fact, that Ley is not at all relevant with regard to the claims at hand.

In summary, none of the references, whether taken alone or in any combination, either show or suggest the features of claim 6. Claim 6 is, therefore, patentable over the art and since the dependent claims 3 and 5 are dependent on claim 6, they are patentable as well.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of the claims are solicited.

Petition for extension is herewith made. Counsel's payment in the amount of $120.00 for a one-month extension is submitted herewith.

Respectfully submitted,



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